

Baginsky A. Reconceptualization of modern state: autonomy, capacity, reliable governance and conflicts

The formula of an effective state has long been of interest to researchers in the social sciences. Dynamic processes of modernization of social systems, internal and external social conflicts of the present require a return to a more profound scientific analysis of the state's ability to exercise proper governance that would ensure the welfare of society in the diversity of its manifestations.

A special progress in the conceptualization of the state and the identification of its universal, proper functions was made in the second half of XX, in particular, with the emergence of fundamental macro-sociological historical-comparative intelligence, where it is no accident that the state organization and bureaucracy became the central categories of analysis.

T. Skocpol emphasizes that states are defined as organizations that seek to control the territory and through which people can formulate goals that are not limited to meeting the requirements of social groups, classes, and society. The autonomy of the state is also the presence of organized groups, to a certain extent isolated from current socio-economic interests and able to implement transformation strategies, changing or adjusting existing domestic policies and responding to foreign policy challenges.

Currently, the popular term "state capacity" has a rather blurry meaning in public use. It is important that capacity is not only the ability to do something, such as the ability of the state to properly perform its functions, but also the existence of certain historical conditions of development and the ability of the state bureaucracy to take into account and use the resources (in particular, material) for state growth and social welfare.

The existence of the Ukrainian political regime between autocracy and democracy reflects yet another characteristic feature of statehood: the political class sends contradictory signals to the external information environment ("western partners"), to public opinion (population) and within the political class itself. Dependence on external financing leads to the need to shape the image of reform and democracy. The presence of relatively competitive elections (a characteristic feature of the hybrid political regime) predetermines the importance of building a social contract with the population, not only on the basis of economic rent.

Global political processes only intensify the internal conflicts of the Ukrainian state. The intensity of public calls and the flow of information complicates the feedback: the state has considerable resources to control, store, distribute information, but often responds slowly to external challenges, which in turn affects state legitimacy.

A recipe for Ukraine could be to increase the autonomy of the state, strengthen its fiscal and institutional base, form a new bureaucracy, separated from the socio-economic interests of the oligarchy, the emergence of a voter and a citizen who is critical of information and advocacy clichés. The reverse effect may be the intensification of political crises, reinforced by international turbulence in the context of the formation of a new global order.

Key words: state, modern state, state capacity.